

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 40.—No. 11.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1821. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Six o' Clock.

COBBETT'S LETTERS TO LANDLORDS,

*On the Agricultural Report
and Evidence.*

LETTER III.

Kensington, 26 September, 1821.

LANDLORDS,

62. I NOW proceed to examine the third *Proposition* of the Report, as stated in Letter I, paragraph 15, thus :

III. *That consumption and REVENUE have not fallen off.* 3.

63. This is one of the grand fallacies of governments. *They* prosper when they collect great sums of money ; and they have the folly, or the impudence, or both, to regard it as a thing taken for granted, that, so long as *they* prosper, all must be well ; or, in

other words, that a *nation* means only a parcel of people, made to work for the greatness and splendour of those who are, in any way, engaged in carrying on the government.

64. The Committee, proceeding upon this notion of the *revenue* being the standard of *prosperity*, takes care not to advance into the main subject of the Report, before they state, as an *answer* to the complaints of the farmers and of the tradesmen connected with them, that, " it appears, by *official* " *returns*, that the total consumption of the different articles subject to *duties of excise and customs* have increased in the last year, compared with the average of the three preceding years."

65. It is a strange thing, but not more strange than true, that, in this country, a minister of state,

2 G

Printed by C. CLEMENT, and Published by JOHN M. COBBETT, 1, Clement's-Inn.

[Price Sixpence Halfpenny in the Country.]

or a Committee of the "Collective Wisdom," seldom (I may say never) puts pen to paper without making some gross *grammatical error*; and, if the writing be of any considerable length, several such errors. Accordingly they abound most luxuriantly in this Report; and, in the sentence before us, we are told, that the "total consumption *have* increased." If the writer of this Report, or, indeed, if any of the Members of the Committee, had read my little Grammar, and had attended to what is said in paragraph 239, this error, so disreputable to the Committee and to the country, would not, could not, have been committed. But, alas! They will not read useful books. We shall find, by and by, that the Committee had read BURKE and ADAM SMITH, in order to discover in what degree the present Agricultural distress may have been *produced by the stars*. They would have done much better to read my grammar; and, indeed, there does seem to require some sort of na-

tional establishment for teaching their letters to persons, who, like a cub that I have in my eye, was, with great pains taking, on the part of men who called themselves Patriots, put into the representation of a County at the last election. This is really a serious evil. It reflects disgrace upon the whole of us; for if such be our *learning*; what must our *ignorance* be? However, I must not make this a critical essay; and, therefore, I proceed with my subject.

66. *Revenue* is no standard of *prosperity*; that is to say, except of the prosperity of those who live upon the taxes. The speeches of our Kings, ever since the Whigs first predominated in England, have always, when it was possible, boasted of an increase of the revenue; of the large produce of the revenue; of the flourishing state of the revenue; just as if a nation could be benefited by an increase of its burthens; just as if a farmer and his people can be better off, because a tax gatherer comes and takes

away a part of their earnings! The thing is too monstrous, in this view of it, to be the subject of reasoning for a moment.

67. But, now let us consider this assertion of the Committee as it applies to the state of things at present. The process that is going on, is that of taking estates from one class and giving them to those of another class. Now this the Committee are very anxious to cause it to be believed, is not the case. They are anxious that the Landlords should not look upon their estates as being in danger, and to assist them in this their endeavour, they bring forward the assertion that revenue and consumption have not fallen off. In a moment we shall see, that this is wholly fallacious; for there can be no reason why the "*total consumption*," should not continue as great as before, and, with respect to some articles still greater, though a transfer of all the estates in the Country be going on at the same time. My Lord, DE BOMBASTEVILLE (the Norman, who

came in with the Conqueror,) has, for instance, mortgaged his estate to MOSES ORACULO, the Jew, who came in with the Dutch and the Devil. The estate, when mortgaged in 1812, was worth two hundred thousand pounds, and Moses lent a hundred thousand upon it. PEEL'S Bill passes in the memorable year 1819, and in 1821, the estate is the Jew's and the Norman has no estate at all.

68. Now, this is the process that is going on. But this produces *no diminution of consumption*. This produces no falling off of revenue. What the Norman had before the Jew has now. The rents, which the Norman spent, are now spent by the Jew, who lives in the square of London where the Norman lived before, and whose hooked-nose wife and daughters have as low bows made to them as ever were made to the wife and daughters of the Norman. The land is just what it was before. It yields the same produce; it requires the same labour; and the

labourers require the same quantity of victuals and drink.

69. Viewing the thing on a larger scale: that which the Landlord consumed the Fundholder now consumes; and the change is much for the better; because the labourer participates with the Fundholder, and is getting back from the Farmer a part, at least, of that which he was robbed of by the depreciated paper-money. So that by this transfer of property, consumption may, possibly, be increased, instead of diminished, seeing that the *millions* have an increase of means from the very operation of those causes which take the *great gains* from the Farmer, and, which must, in the end, take the estate from the Landlord of the present day. I should think it likely that more malt, beer, spirits, leather, candles, soap, sugar, tea and tobacco would be consumed, in consequence of the fall of prices. The stamps, the post-horse tax, the assessed taxes, perhaps, will all decline; but I do not see any reason why

there should be a diminution upon the total of the Excise and the Customs; I do not see why any such diminution should arise out of a fall of prices. It is true that the tax remains the same, per bushel and per pound; but, the article is lower in price; it costs less; and it costs less, too, *in proportion to the amount of wages*. And, therefore, if the Landlords will be content to deem an increase of the revenue *a proof of their own prosperity*; I think it is likely that they may keep prospering more and more every year till they have not a hedge stake left, or a bit of ground wherein to drive it.

70. Let us now proceed, to the fourth proposition of the Committee, which, in Letter I, paragraph 15, is stated as follows:

IV. *That the distress is NOT SO GREAT as has been imagined.* 4, 5.

71. In the two paragraphs of the Report, here referred to, the Committee make a great effort to describe away that distress which;

as stated in my first Letter, paragraphs 19 and onwards, they acknowledge to exist. They say here, under this fourth head, that they find that, generally speaking, the rents are well paid; and that they trust they have a *ground of hope*, "that the great body of the occupiers of the soil, either from the *savings of more prosperous times*, or from *that credit* which punctuality will generally command in this country, *possess resources* which will enable them to surmount the difficulties under which they now labour!"

72. Well! God bless us! Here are crumbs of comfort for the chicken of Agriculture! But, how; where; what; when: good God! what does all this mean! Let us steady our heads a little if we can, and ask the Committee how the difficulties are to be surmounted, if their first proposition be true; namely, "that, at present prices, an arable farm can yield no profit, but must be productive of loss." If this be true,

and if it be true that the Committee does and can hold out no prospect of a permanent rise of prices, how are the Farmers to surmount their difficulties? How are they to surmount difficulties under a continued loss; and how, under that continued loss, and that being known to be their state, are they to obtain the *credit* on which the Committee depend as one of the means for helping them out of their difficulties? As if this were not sufficiently preposterous; as if this did not smell strongly enough of Change Alley, we are told that they have a resource, in the "*savings of more prosperous times*," which really is a thought which one could not have expected to come into the head of any one more elevated in point of station than the keeper of a chandler's shop.

73. Let us try it by common sense, and see how it will work. Here is Old GRUB, the tenant of a large farm, taken five years ago, and the lease of which will expire in two years to come.

GRUB has saved the worth of the farm; that is to say, the paper-money has enabled him to squeeze so much out of the bones of his labourers during the last twenty years. But he now pays a rent of a thousand a year, and he loses seven hundred a year. He has already lost in this way twelve or fifteen hundred pounds; and he has 1,400l. more to lose. GRUB knows this very well. If the Landlord will not reduce his rent, GRUB will quit the Farm! That is the way that GRUB will *surmount his difficulty*. If his lease be out now, he quits at once, and then his difficulty is surmounted. If he be a very ignorant man; if he understand nothing but merely the getting of money together; if he be totally blind to the real cause of the fall of prices, he may hold over, and hang on for a year or so, under the notion that *things will come about again*; but he will take no new lease; he will enter into no new engagement for time; he will have the farm at last for 300l. a year; or he will leave

it to another that will give but a very little more.

74. This is the way that difficulties will be surmounted by savings; and as to credit, what a pretty state must that man be in, who has to borrow the means of carrying on that which is notoriously a losing concern, and which is declared to be such by the Committee itself! And, as to the assertion, that rents have been collected, "without more arrear than "has occurred on several former "occasions," I am quite at a loss to discover where the grounds of it have been found by the Committee. One of the witnesses declares his belief that the far greater part of the Farmers within his knowledge are insolvent; other witnesses give numerous instances of sales for distress and total ruin; and the evidence of Mr. WAKEFIELD alone is quite sufficient to prove, that, if rents, at their present amount, have been collected, they can be collected no longer from persons who depend upon the produce of their farms. And

this must be the sole dependence for rent; for, the idea of Farmers with *spare money*, and of Farmers, too, with a disposition to lay out spare money in the way of gift to the Landlords, under the name of rent; such an idea is worthy of no place but Bedlam.

75. As to the proposition, however, that the "distress is *not so great* as has been imagined;" this is true enough, if the word distress be applied to the situation of the *whole body* immediately connected with husbandry. It is by no means distress with the labouring millions. They are getting back to prosperity. With the renters there can be no *permanent* distress; for, first, they will be sold up, and then they cease to be renters; or second, their leases are about to expire, and with them ceases their distress; or third, they are in the situation of Farmer GRUB above-mentioned; and, therefore, though the Landlord filch them a little, it cannot be for a very long time, and they are rich enough besides not to

feel any thing worthy of the name of distress. With respect to the business of the Farmer in future, it will be *less profitable*; the gains will be smaller; a larger share will go to the labourer, between whom and the Farmer a greater degree of equality will prevail. There will still be Farmers to make large fortunes; but the work will require two or three generations instead of one, and the cases of this kind will be fewer in number. The distress will belong solely to the Landlord, in a very short time. His devil, the Fundholder, never dies, never lets go his grasp; never ceases to torment him. Rides him incessantly with merciless spurs; is continually driving him harder and harder; and will never quit him while he has a drop of blood in his body. The Farmer creates something out of himself; he lives along with the rest of the community. But there stands the Landlord, without any means for making up on the one hand for losses on the other, and he daily sinks lower and lower from the

very weight that pushes the Fundholder above him. They are like two well buckets, and the Landlord is at present going down.

76. Poor comfort, therefore, it is to him to be told, that the distress is not so great as has been imagined. The Committee seem not to be wholly insensible of the inadequacy of this comfort; for, they next endeavour to ascribe the distress, in part, at least, to superabundant crops, as you will find, my Lords of the soil, by looking into the Report in the paragraphs pointed out by the figures here below.

V. *That ABUNDANT HARVESTS have contributed to the distress; 12, 13, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 34.*

77. To hear of *distress*, occasioned by *abundant harvests*, is something shocking to common sense. We have, in our common prayer book, a prayer for fine weather, a prayer to be preserved from dearth and famine; a prayer for moderate and refreshing show-

ers; a thanksgiving for joyful rain; a thanksgiving for fine weather; and a thanksgiving for plenty, which I shall here transcribe word for word, without, I hope, any danger of being accused on this account of sedition and blasphemy: "O Most merciful Father, who of thy gracious goodness hast heard the devout prayers of thy Church; and turned our dearth and scarcity into *cheapness* and *plenty*; we give thee humble thanks for this thy special bounty; beseeching thee to continue thy loving-kindness unto us, that our land may yield us her fruits of increase, to thy glory and our comfort; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

78. Amen! Say I, and particularly as to the *cheapness*. Besides this settled thanksgiving of the Church, there was in 1810 a particular thanksgiving, put up in all the Churches by order of the King; in which I remember, we offered our thanks to God, for that he had been graciously pleas-

ed to *fill our valleys with corn*. The bible, from one end of it to the other, describes plenty as a blessing, and scarcity as a curse, with which offending nations are frequently threatened. PHARAOH was punished with a famine; and amongst all the plagues with which he was tormented and distressed, "*redundant production*" never seems to have been thought of by Him who was inflicting vengeance on him. It remained for this bright age and nation to produce men capable of talking of a "*remedy*" for a *redundant crop*!

79. The Committee, in the paragraphs above mentioned, ascribe a part of the distress to the general abundance and good quality of the last harvest; to the improvement in the extent and growth of wheat in this kingdom. They speak of "*redundant production*," and observe, that this admits of no "*adequate remedy*," except that of diminution of supply or increase of demand. They further observe that "*no relief*" from exportation can be expected, till

there be a scarcity abroad, or a "*failing crop here*," either of "which will restore the markets to their natural level." They speak of the "*inconvenience*" arising from "*abundance*," and, observe, that this cannot be "*alleviated*" by any legislative provision. Now, was ever language like this made use of before, in any part of the world, since the world was a world? Did ever man before hear of *abundance* being an *inconvenience*? Did ever man before hear the word *redundant* applied to the products of the earth? Did ever man before hear of a *remedy* being wanted for an *abundant crop*? Did ever man hear, since the world began, of a wished for *alleviation* of the effects of *abundance*? It required this state of things; it required the nation to be under the effect of the measures of PITT and his successors; it required the existence of a system of paper money to put it into men's minds to venture upon paper such combinations of words. Instead of prayers for

gentle showers; for plenty and for cheapness, we ought, according to these notions, to pray for floods, blights, parching droughts, blasting winds, the fly, caterpillars, grubs, wire-worm, lice and locusts. Sunshine in harvest ought to be hateful to our sight; and, oh! what pleasure to see the wheat growing in the ear, or coming home to the yard soaked and sopped in the wagon! *Redundant production!* No *remedy* for this! *Redundant* means *too much*. *Remedy* means the *getting rid of an evil*. And these words we have lived to see applied to the harvests of England! But, the system of paper money is full of monstrousness. It destroys the very mind and thoughts. It makes good evil. Like Satan, it says, "Evil be thou my good." However, it is waste of words to talk thus. This question presses itself upon every every mind: What! how wretched; how troubled; how unnatural; how every thing abominable, must that state of things be, where abundant harvest can be called a

redundancy, and where men can talk of a *remedy* for such *redundancy*!

80. Leaving the thing in the abstract with what has been here said of it, let us now enquire a little how the Farmers can be *injured*, either temporarily or permanently by good harvests. In the first place, every one of the witnesses, without a single exception, to whom the question is put, says, that a *large crop* and good harvests are best for the farmer. To be sure, they are, they are best for the whole country, and the Farmer participates in the blessing with others. If he have ten bushels of wheat and sell them at five shillings a bushel, is it not the same to him in point of money as if he had five bushels of wheat and sold them at ten shillings a bushel? If his harvest be fair it is, in all respects better for him than if it be foul; for, though his additional expences be repaid him in great part in the end, he has first to encounter those additional expences.

81. What, then, can the Committee mean by ascribing part of the *distress* of the Farmers to abundant harvests? The low price, indeed; the depression of *price*, may partly arise from an extraordinarily abundant harvest, and such, indeed, *must* be the effect of *great abundance*; but it is impossible; I say completely impossible, that, from a cause like this, the Farmer should suffer injury even in the smallest degree; and, of course, it is impossible, that there should arise to him from this cause, the smallest degree of *incapacity to pay his rent*; and this, you will observe, is the point at which the Committee everlastingly labours; because the object is to assign reasons for the present difficulties of the Farmers; their present embarrassments or distress; that is to say, their present incapacity to pay rents; if the Committee had gone upon the sensible, clear, statement of Mr. WAKEFIELD; upon his opinions, fortified at every step by undeniable facts,

with names, dates, sums and every thing else necessary to constitute something worthy of the name of *evidence*; if the Committee had gone upon this evidence, they would not have wasted their time in talking about *remedies for redundant production*, nor amused themselves and the House and the public with the curious conundrums of Mr. TOOKE and the astrology of BURKE and ADAM SMITH, which I shall not notice only because I would not have it be believed that such things can pass under my eyes without exciting my ridicule.

82. The ingenious Mr. TOOKE has discovered (and the Committee "*entirely concur*" with him;) this ingenious person has discovered that the people do not eat more bread in times of abundance than they do in common times; and that the increased consumption in times of abundance, "can amount to little more than *waste*." Nothing so monstrous as this was, surely, ever put upon paper before; and yet

the Committee say, that *experience* warrants them in concurring with Mr. TOOKE, in opinion that even *redundancy*; that is to say, too much produce adds very little to the increase of consumption! Oh! monstrous, as every Farmer can swear, and as all experience proves. In America, let the crop be what it may, the corn is always a fourth cheaper in October than it is in June. Nothing can more clearly prove, that the stock has been diminished by a greater consumption than ordinary, taking place while the barns and granaries are full. Indeed, what absurdity can possibly be greater than that of supposing that the mass of the people really do not leave off eating till their bellies are absolutely full. The question with them is, not how much they ought to eat, but how much they *can* eat. Or rather, how much they can get to eat. The mass of mankind; that is to say, the millions of the labouring classes, know nothing about dieting. They eat as much as they can get; and, if the kingdom were to produce twice as much next year as it ever has produced before, Mr. TOOKE and the Committee would find, that the stock in hand, at the end of the year, would be very little greater than it is at this moment. Reason says that it must be so, unless it can be made appear, that the people have, at present, as much as they can eat, and that the food is as fine as they wish it to be; a state of things that never yet existed and never can exist in any country in the world. Nevertheless, this pretty doctrine was necessary to account, or to help to account for the *distress* of the Farmer, without ascribing with Mr. WAKEFIELD, the whole of the distress to the paper money. Yet, it was only absurdity upon absurdity; for, if this redundancy of corn was *not consumed* it was *still in hand*. Consequently the Farmer had it to the good; consequently he had not yet offered it for sale; and, consequently, it could not have tended to lower

the price! So that, after all, Mr. TOOKE's conundrum makes against, rather than for, that "ground of hope," which the Committee say they have, that the great body of the occupiers of the soil will "*surmount their difficulties*;" that is to say, recover their capacity of making good with their Landlords their present engagements.

83. We now come to the *Astrologers*, BURKE and ADAM SMITH. The former of these discovered, from the aspect of the stars, I suppose, several years ago, that taxes were like *dews*, which, rising up and forming themselves into clouds, fall again over the country in refreshing showers. This was so delightful a discovery that this philosopher has, from that hour to this been a great favourite with every set of ministers, and with the whole of the "collective wisdom" in both branches, and whether in leaf, flower and fruit-bearing state, or in the winter of opposition. They all, from Mr. BENNETT to Lord CASTLEREAGH, call

him that "*great man*;" CANNING calls him "the departed *sage*;" and you frequently hear them quoting his words with as much reverence and solemnity as a Methodist Parson quotes the Bible. This "*great man*" made the discovery about the dews just after PITT had caused a most refreshing and fructifying shower to fall upon this great Irish adventurer himself, who, for a pretty long life, had been opposed to, if not outrageously abusing, PITT and his predecessors; but who, having become the most fulsome eulogist of PITT, found fall upon him the contents of a cloud, sucked up from the dews of taxation, and consisting of three thousand pounds a year pension for himself, during life; twelve hundred pounds a year pension for his wife, during her life after him, and two thousand five hundred pounds a year to be paid to his *executors after his death*, one half of it for three lives, and the other half of it for two lives, one of the lives on each half being still in

existence; and, of course, the two thousand five hundred pounds being *still paid to those executors!*

84. About *seventy thousand pounds* of principal money have dropped out of this cloud, collected together from the dews of taxation! Well may the Astrologer be called a "*great man!*" Well may his doctrine have such an abundance of disciples! Well may the Committee appeal to him with regard to another branch of Astrology, connected with "*Agricultural distress.*" This doctrine is, "that years of scarcity or "*plenty* do not come alternately, "*but in pretty large cycles, and irregularly.*" Doctor Adam Smith (most interesting to know!) has made the same discovery. Only think of a "*pretty large cycle!*" Well; but that is not all. These ["cycles" or rounds of years, do not come regularly, it seems; but irregularly. You will observe the word *pretty* before large. You will remember that a cycle means a periodical space of

time; you will then observe that these periodical spaces of time come irregularly; that is to say, not periodically; and, then, you will, I think, my good lords of the soil, have a jumble in your heads, a confusion of ideas, a bewildering so complete, as to drive out, if any thing can, all thoughts of the Fundholder. Good God! To talk about cycles of scarcity and of plenty; to talk about unperiodical periods; to send you to the stars under the guidance of great Irish and great Scotch philosophers; when you are wanting to know when and how, in God's name, you should get at your rents.

85. Let me hand you down from this dazzling height, and endeavour to direct your attention to something a little less at war with common sense. The Committee tell you that abundant harvests have had something to do in producing the distress. They say that the last was a harvest of general abundance and good quality. But, was there nothing of low price but *corn*? Was there

nothing else of which the produce of the land consisted? They appear to have forgotten that Farmers raise *sheep* as well as corn; or if they had recollected it they would here, perhaps, have discovered that there had been also a *redundant production* of sheep, and that a remedy could be found only in a hoped-for barrenness of the ewes. In this part of the business, they had a Conjuror to assist them, and a Conjuror, too, with a broad brim to his hat. They had friend HODGSON, of the partnership of CROPPER, BENSON, and Co. at Liverpool; and friend HODGSON came, not only with an account of the corn crops for many years past in England, but with very elaborate accounts about flesh, hides, and skins, from Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield. These Quakers are far more searching than the Jews.

86. This Conjuror appears to have been out, for once, in his calculation. Brother Nicodemus appears to have been a very fa-

vourite witness; and I shall advert to him more particularly another time, when I develop a little the nature of the pursuits of a fraternity who make shift to live upon the fattest of the land without ever doing any work. Brother Nicodemus seems to have been a sort of *Oracle*; I mean a second oracle. He had these positions to submit to the Committee: that there had been of late years a diminution of the consumption of Butcher's meat in the kingdom; that there is a scarcity of cattle in the Country; that the cultivation of land has been increased by this; or that, in other words, a considerable part of the land, formerly appropriated to pasture had been brought into tillage.

87. Brother HODGSON was a capital witness, faith! What interesting facts; how authentic; how minute; how lucid and neat the statement; how logical and natural the conclusion! Unfortunately for brother HODGSON this prig-like account was given on

the *twelfth of April*; and it was hardly given before the Butcher's meat began to tumble down! And, now, at Norwich fair, where about a hundred thousand lambs were sold about a month ago, the lambs of the Duke of Grafton sold at fourteen shillings in place of the twenty-six shillings that they sold at last year. The Register of the eighth of September contains a statement of the sales of all the principal flocks at the fair, and the average but a very little exceeded *one half of the price of last year*. At Wilton fair about ten days ago, the average price of South Down lambs did not exceed eleven shillings; and that of breeding ewes did not exceed fifteen shillings. These lambs, sold last year, at WILTON fair, for about twenty and the ewes for about twenty-eight. At LEWES fair (in the very home of the South Downs) the lambs scarcely fetched fourteen shillings upon an average. They were last year twenty-two shillings; and the year before thirty shillings. The ewes

at LEWES fair, fetched from eighteen to twenty-one shillings, last year they fetched more than thirty and the year before they fetched nearer forty than thirty. Now, mind, all this is with such a crop of "*rowen*," and such a crop of turnips, as never before stood upon the earth within my memory. If the "*rowen*" and the turnips had been short, I have no question that the lambs at WILTON fair would have sold for five shillings a-piece.

88. Now, then, what becomes of the deep research and profound remarks and logical conclusions of this prig of a Quaker? Are the cattle *scarce* now, Brother Hodgson? Happy, indeed, must be the Nation, whose law-givers receive lessons from lips like thine! Pasture land had been broke up for tillage; and this was *assumed* upon no other earthly ground than that this prig's observations and the miserable blocks of figures that he had put down upon paper, represented Butcher's meat as low priced, and cattle scarce!

89. The Committee will do well another time to make LUKE HANSARD despatch his printing more quickly ; for, it has so happened this time, that NORWICH fair had decided that cattle had fallen one half in price, before LUKE could get Brother HODGSON'S evidence from the press. BARNET fair has seen beasts sold for eight pounds, which only last year fetched twelve ; which is another excellent commentary on the prig's profound speculations. At LEWES fair they penned about five-and-twenty thousand sheep. At WILTON fair about eighty thousand. So that, from these two fairs the farmers took home about fifty thousand pounds less than they took home last year, and about a hundred thousand pounds less than they took home the year before. Mighty is this Bill, Oh ! Mr. PEEL, and honoured and magnified be thy name throughout the dwellings of all the labourers in England ! Let friend CROPPER bellow as long as he will, for everlasting paper, thou hast smitten

the whole tribe in the bowels, and we shall see them reduced to that state to which they had reduced millions.

90. But observe, how this sheep story completely upsets all the doctrine of the Committee, and Mr. TOOKE, and the sages of the "cycles !" Who, after this, can treat otherwise than with scorn any one who would affect to ascribe the ruin of the present race of Farmers to any other cause than that of the rise in the value of money ? Should any one be weak enough to subscribe to the doctrine of redundant harvests, is there an idiot, dry mouthed or slaving, without leader or with leader, who will suffer himself to be persuaded, that there has been a *redundancy* in the breeding of ewes and of cows.

91. Having done its best with redundant production, the Report next resorts to the transition from war to peace, as is briefly set forth, in the sixth proposition, in these words :

VI. *That sudden transition from war to peace is not yet over.* 20.

92. The words which the Committee make use of are these:

“It would seem that the influence
“of that *general derangement*
“which the convulsions of the last
“thirty years have produced in
“all the relations of commerce, in
“the application of capital, and
“in the demand for labour, *is not*
“*yet spent* and exhausted, and
“that neither the habits and deal-
“ings of individuals, members of
“the same community, nor the
“transactions and intercourse of
“different communities with one
“another, have *hitherto altoge-*
“*ther adjusted themselves* to that
“more natural state of things,
“which we may now hope is
“likely to become again the more
“habitual and *permanent condi-*
“*tion of society.*”

93. No. They do not, I see, actually call it a *sudden transition* from war to peace. It would have been a little too much to call that

a sudden thing, which has now been going on for *seven years and a half*. But, it is no other than a continuation of that pretty talk which the hole digging philosopher began in 1816, and which was revived and brought out as fresh as if it had been only an hour old by Lawyer SCARLETT in his loud cries for justice on the poor silly Rump-ite *Evans*. Very sudden, indeed, the thing has not been; and if the “*derangement*,” have not “*spent*” itself in seven years and a half, when are we to expect it to spend itself? Strange sort of “*derangement*,” this must have been! What was it? It was war. It lasted just *twenty-one years*, and not *thirty* as it is here stated. But it was only war; and, bear in mind, my good lords of the soil; that it was gloriously triumphant war! Ending in a battle, which gave us the “*Greatest Captain of the Age*,” which decorated so many thousands of Heroes with medals; and in a peace, dictated to the French at Paris, and the negotiating of which peace

caused *Castlereagh* to be received with clapping and shouting by the "Collective Wisdom" of the Nation. Is it possible that a war like this can produce *derangement*? Amongst the defeated parties it may; but can it produce a *derangement* in the affairs of the victors, to last seven years and a half after the war is over, and even then, to be "not yet spent?" If this be the case we should be better without glorious victories; better without having the "*greatest Captain of the Age*;" better without such a peace as covers the Ambassador with cheering and caresses.

94. However, to speak in plain sense, what a hunting about is here, after causes, when the cause is as evident as the Sun at noon day. There was only a space of about nine years between the American rebel war, and the anti-jacobin war. During the first three of those nine years the Nation had completely recovered itself; and, before the end of seven years, its prosperity astonished

the world! Ah! but that was a war of defeat and disgrace; that gained us no "*greatest Captain of the age*." So that, it really would appear, that glorious wars and *great Captains*, tend to produce *sudden transitions* and lasting *derangements*. However, this is all nonsense. When the American war ended, there was, as there always had been, settled gold and silver money. During the war, the Nation had been heavily burthened; and, at the end of it, there was a sudden transition, indeed, but it was a transition from a *heavy* burthen to a *light* one; whereas, at the Waterloo Peace; at the Great Captain Peace; at the glorious Peace, it was a sudden transition, from a *very heavy* burthen to a *heavier* burthen still. This constitutes the only difference of the two cases. This makes that transition an evil now, which, in 1784 was a good. The paper money system, as I said before, says with Satan, "*Evil* be thou my *good*; and *good* be thou my

"evil!" During the American war, there was no depreciation of money, except in a very small degree; there was no Bank Restriction Act; no deduction from the wages of the labouring classes; no false prosperity; and, of course, at the conclusion of that war there was no preparation for return to cash payments; no drawing in of paper money (of which there had been none under notes of *ten pounds*;) there was no such thing as rag-bag Country bankers in the Kingdom! not a Farmer in England at that time knew the meaning of the word *discount*, and very few had ever even spelled the word *accommodation*. There was no thrusting out and drawing in of the paper; no everlasting hangings for forgery. No *Peel's Bill* came then to double, if not treble, rents, taxes and the interest of the Debt. Therefore, the Nation, relieved from the expenses of war, assumed at once its wonted march in prosperity and improvement.

95. The reverse of all this is

now before us, and has been passing before us for the last seven years and a half. In each of the two cases, the effect has, naturally and directly proceeded from the cause. That cause is so plain that none but a hood winked Landlord can miss seeing it; and; if he suffer himself to be hood winked any longer, we have the consolation of knowing, that, in the end, he will receive the merited reward of his willing blindness; and that no one will be punished but himself.

96. The Committee next proceed to teach the Landlords to draw comfort from the miserable state, that is to say, a *derangement* like our own, in which other Nations are placed. This is the seventh proposition or assertion.

VII. *That OTHER NATIONS suffer in the SAME WAY that we do.* 19, 20.

97. It is cold comfort, to be sure, to be told that others are as bad off as we; and the Committee (aware, perhaps, that the observa-

tion would be made) expressly disclaim all expectation of alleviating our sufferings by presenting to us the contemplation of a corresponding pressure, as they call it, and they go so far as to express their *regret* at the embarrassments existing in other countries; nay, they go farther, and say that this liberal feeling of theirs is confirmed in their minds, "by reflecting upon the *intimate connexion* which must exist between the *advancement of other nations towards wealth and improvement, and the growing prosperity of our own.*" This is very *kind*, but very foolish; for if all prosper, it is not prosperity to any one. If all have riches *alike*, there are no riches. So that this, is merely a parcel of unmeaning words; which the Committee might have spared, for they may be very well assured, that their *motive*, in this case, "will not be misconceived," by any living creature, foreigner or native. Well, but how do they *make it out*? What do they make the

thing amount to, here? They tell us that prices have fallen in the American states; that they have fallen in the West Indies, that they have fallen on the Continent of Europe; and then they come to what they deem the jet of the matter; namely, that *some of the causes* which have been operating here *cannot be considered as operating in those countries.*

93. Now I beseech you to mark this! Do, I pray you, forget your empty purses for one moment, and hear what I have to say about this. You see, that the object is to persuade you, that there is some general cause at work all the world over; and, therefore, that you are not to suppose that the *distress here arises from Peel's Bill*; for that is the short and long of the matter. They bid you look at America, at the West Indies, at the Continent of Europe; they bid you look at the low prices there; and as there is no Peel's Bill there, you are to look upon it that the mischief is produced

here by something other than Peel's Bill, and that, therefore, you must be content till the *general derangement has spent itself*.

99. Now, one very short answer to all this pretty matter is that Peel's Bill, and the drawing-in measures previous to that Bill, have been just as much and as directly the cause of the reduction of prices in the West Indies as in England itself. To a considerable degree the same measures have produced the same effect in the American States, which are very nearly as much affected by English operations of this kind as the Banks in Liverpool are affected by the measures of the Bank in London. The money connexion; or, rather, the credit and paper connexion, between the two Countries is little less close than that between consigner and consignee. In addition to this, the Americans had banks in greater numbers than we. The drawing-in of paper took place there in 1819, and, in the space of about twenty months, brought the bushel of

Indian Corn down from 125 to 25 cents! What could have produced this, but a change in the value of money? There had been no sudden transition from war to peace there, between the fall of 1817 and the Spring of 1819. The fact is, that the moment the news arrived of the *discussion* of Peel's Bill, a shaking of the Banks there began to take place; and before the Bill itself, had been in the Country a month, prices were reduced nearly one half. How provoking then was it to hear just after my return from America, the two great Ministers of our day, Lords LIVERPOOL and CASTLE-REAGH, speaking of what they called the *distresses* of America, wisely observing, that our *distresses* arose partly out of them, and expressing their hope that the American *distresses* would *soon cease*, for that *then*, ours would be removed! I have more patience than any other man that ever existed in this world, or, as I told these Lords at the time, this talk would have driven me out of my

senses. What! Why it was their own measure that had caused this distress in America in great part; and yet, relief was to come to us *from America*; and that, too, while this very measure was going on full swing! Certainly there never was a nation in the world committed to hands such as those to which this nation has been committed.

100. So much for the West Indies and the American States. Austria, Russia, and several other states on the Continent, have been drawing in paper and reducing interest since the close of the war; and, perhaps, to a very great extent; and besides, what rule can we have to judge by in the cases of such governments as those, and where the press is under the immediate superintendence of the Government? And, do the Committee imagine; or, rather, can any man in his senses imagine, that the diminishing of the currency in England, and in the American States, has not produced a diminution of currency

upon the Continent? It is manifest that it must have produced such diminution. Money all over the world has been recovering its value, and prices, of course, have been falling. This, of course, must have every where produced great injury to borrowers, private as well as public; great benefit to tax-eaters of all descriptions; but, it is in this country alone where the debt is so great as to make this cause be continually in operation till it swallow up the estates of the present generation of Landlords, unless in those particular cases where Fundholding and Landholding, or Landholding and tax-eating go hand in hand.

101. Thus you have no comfort, then, to draw from the alleged distresses of other countries. The same cause that is at work here has been at work there: the differences are these: there they have been temporary (except as far as relates to the American public debt,) here it will be permanent: there it has swallowed up here and there a borrower;

here it will finally devour the great mass of the owners of the land.

102. The next topic of comfort with the Committee is, that this sort of distress is *nothing new in our history*; but here I must break off for the present, being quite satisfied that I have thus far dissipated the mist, and that before I have done I shall leave you a clear view of the desperateness of that situation from which you will endeavour in vain to extricate yourselves, unless you have the people at your back.

LADIES' BONNETS.

The thoughtless young fellow may exclaim: "What have you to do with Ladies' Bonnets, or any thing else belonging to them, sour and shrivelled old crab, as you are!" Come, Sir, no abuse: "age is honourable," though seldom coveted; and wrinkles are better, and even less ugly, than *bloated* cheeks and eyes red with wine. Learn this from me:

Women like *sober* men. They would rather, indeed, that they were *young too*, and a great deal rather; but still, they will put up with a little age, and even with a few wrinkles, in preference to bloated, beastly youth, with smell of an over-night's table and with breath like the stale exhalation from a bung-hole.

I have to do with *Ladies' Bonnets*; and, strange as it may, at first sight, appear, this really is a subject of a *political* nature. The case is this: several months ago, the *Society of Arts* (I think it is called,) which holds its sittings in the *Adelphi*, in the Strand, London, received a *Bonnet* from WEATHERSFIELD, in the State of CONNECTICUT, which is one of the United States of America. It was made by a MISS WOODHOUSE, a farmer's daughter, of that township; and it was, of course, presented with a view of obtaining some one of those *prizes*, or rewards, which the Society are in the habit of giving to persons who make, and who communicate to them, useful discoveries.

The Bonnet was found to *excel* in beauty those from *Leghorn*. This was declared by persons in the Leghorn-Bonnet trade, who estimated this Bonnet at *fifty guineas or more*. We shall see, bye-

and-bye, what the Society did, in consequence of this communication; but, I have first to relate the part that I have taken in the business.

Mr. THOMAS HACK, of Bank-side in the Borough, a stranger to me, but a Member of the Society of Arts, wrote to me, some time in June, stating to me what had taken place with regard to the Bonnet. He said, that he deemed it a matter of great public importance; that, before the Leghorn-Bonnets were introduced here, there were, between Barnet and Dunstable, inclusive, a *hundred thousand women and girls*, who earned good livings by making Bonnets from *English straw*; that, since the introduction of Leghorn-Bonnets, this manufacture had almost wholly ceased; that, if the materials, of which Miss WOODHOUSE's Bonnet was made could, by any means, be *grown* in England, the benefit to the nation at large must be considerable, and to the women before mentioned very great indeed. This was very evident; and, therefore, it was a highly praiseworthy act to endeavour to secure the growth of those materials in England.

Miss WOODHOUSE, in her communication, stated, that the Bonnet

was made of the *Straw*, or *Stalk*, of a certain sort of *grass*, growing at CONNECTICUT. Mr. Hack wished, therefore, to ascertain, whether this sort of grass *grew in England*; or, if it did not, whether it would grow, and come to perfection here. With this view he did me the honour to apply to me for such information, or assistance, as I might be able to give. The name of the grass, as sent by Miss WOODHOUSE, was, *Poa Patensis*, which was, I dare say, what some botanist had given to her. I knew nothing of a sort of grass, or any thing else, by this name; and I thought, that the thing to be desired was, *to get some of the grass itself, when at full height*, and, then, if necessary, some of the *seed*. And, to accomplish this, it was necessary, that some one should *go to Miss Woodhouse*; for, as to *sending letters*, in such a case, it is, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, wholly useless.

Accordingly, my son James, who is at New York; "my dear little James," as the refined and delicate *Scarlett* called him, and for which he will, I trust, live to make *Scarlett* a suitable return; my son James went from New York to Weathersfield, pretty nearly a hundred miles, I believe, saw the maker of the Bonnet, and

sent me off, on the 24th of July, a specimen of the grass, and the following account of the matter, which I, being then in Sussex, received on 19th of August.

"New York, 24th July, 1821.

"I got your letter, relating to the Bonnet, and I have been to Weathersfield, where I saw Miss Woodhouse (lately become Mrs. Wells) and delivered your letter to her. There is no sort of mystery as to the materials of which the Bonnets are made. The braid [plat] is made of common grass that grows about Weathersfield. I have seen the same in England, I am sure, as well as in this State. They call it *Spear-grass*. So that, you see, the materials may be had in any quantity with very little cost. The grass is to be cut, just when it is in *full-bloom*, or, rather, when it is beginning to *turn off*. After it is cut (and it must be cut close to the ground as hay is,) it must be *scalded*, not leaving it in the water too long. Then, after drying it in the sun, wetting and drying it several times, and getting it as bright as it can be made by such means, it must be bleached with sulphur, by confining it in some place (such as a barrel) for the purpose. Though the grass is

"to be cut close to the ground, the part used in *platt*ing is only the *Spear*; that is to say, the part between the blossom and the first joint from the blossom; and none of the part *below* this joint. The grass must be cut without discrimination, taking leaves, stalks, and all, as you would cut it for hay; and, after the drying and bleaching in the sun is over, the straws, or spears, are to be separated from the leaves; and the flower, or tassel, is to be then cut off. I send you a *sample of the Grass*, and also of the *braid*, which last I obtained, not without great intreaty, from one of Mrs. Wells's neighbours."

I, of course, have these samples.

The grass was in *full flower* when my son cut the sample; and, though I have taken off some of the seed and sowed it, I am afraid it was not sufficiently ripe to vegetate. I think the same sort of grass grows in England; and I know, that I had at least 50 acres of it growing every year, and producing a tolerable crop in Long Island, on land many years laid down to pasture. They called it *spear-grass* there. One year, when mine was not fed off, a neighbour made it into hay, on shares with me, and it being housed in the barn, there

was, I remember, a prodigious quantity of seed fell out of it, which seed I gave to my horses, and they were very fond of it.

I have now written to my son for some of the *seed*; but, it will be *rather late*; and, he *may* miss it. If it come, I shall give half of it to Mr. HACK, and the rest to some person, who will sow a piece of land with it under my direction, the crop being to be *his*, and not mine; for, if a great public benefit should finally arise out of this discovery, no particular person, except Mrs. Wells, has any claim to reward, other than that of public gratitude. The land, on which the grass is grown, need not be, and, indeed, ought not to be *rich*. A dry loam, or, nearly a sand, though with gravel under, would do very well. An acre of ground, made very *clean*; quite free from other grass and from weeds, would produce *spears* for a great many bonnets. Perhaps for *a thousand*. This bonnet is, by the most competent judges, declared to *surpass* the Leghorn-Bonnets. This Bonnet is declared to be worth *fifty guineas*. Our wives and daughters would soon have better for *five*; for, if this could be made by a farmer's daughter in America, to what perfection would not the thing be brought here!

The *spear*, of which my son speaks, is as fine as small *brass-wire*, and *very tough*. It is cut before it is *ripe*, in order to secure the *toughness*; for, if it stood till yellow; that is to say, *dead*, it would be *brittle*, as all straw is, which stands to bear *ripe* seed. There may be superior toughness in this grass; but, the brittleness of *all straw* arises from its standing till it *die*. Wheat-straw, or Rye-straw Bonnets *might be made* very fine indeed in their texture; but, then, the straw must be grown for the express purpose. Mr. TULL had a Saint-Foin plant that weighed only about a *thousandth part* (I believe it was) as much as another plant of the *same kind*, standing in the same ground and sown and cut at the same time. Nothing is so easy as to have *small-strawed* Wheat or Rye. Now, I think, that, if Rye were sown, on dry clean land, fifteen bushels to the acre, in September, fed off with sheep in February, and cut just as the straw was beginning to *turn off*, the Dunstable Bonnet-makers would find in this crop something to enable them to rival the manufacturers of Leghorn. This straw would be small, round, and tough. I have no doubt, that it would come

very nearly to that which is found in the *spear-grass*.

However, we shall certainly have some of the *seed of this grass*; and that it will be cultivated there can be no doubt. It is a thing of great importance, as every one must, at once see, who only considers, that *millions of bonnets and hats* are worn. One merchant at New York imports, annually, Leghorn Bonnets to the amount of 50,000 dollars, as Miss Woodhouse informed the Society of Arts. The sum that goes annually from England to Leghorn must be very great; and, I think it may be as well for us to keep this sum in England. The Leghorn Bonnets are made of a small, tough straw. I have just examined one that cost *three guineas*, and, compared with this *American braid*, or plait, it is much about what a piece of *sheeting* is to a piece of *fine linen*. I am sure I can grow *Rye-Straw* finer than the straw this Leghorn Bonnet is made of, and much finer too. Every farmer has seen the sort of straw that he has got, where the wheat or rye has happened to fall out of the seed-lip or the sack, in the field; and, therefore, he will want nothing to convince him, that it is easy to get a whole field of

such straw. Miserable, starved stuff it is, having one grain or no grain at all at the top of each straw; fine and round as a pin, and almost as difficult to pinch in two. I must give this a trial next year; for, to cause a hundred thousand labourers' families to *live better* than they now live, and that, too, by cleanly work, *done in their own houses*, is an object worthy of the attention of any man.

However, let what may be the benefits, either to the public or to individuals, arising from improvement in this way, the merit and the praise will belong to this pretty little Yankee girl, who, if her discovery be adopted with success, will be a much more rational object of pilgrimage than the Lady, who flew, horse and all, across the Levant, and squatted down at Loretto. This Connecticut farmer's daughter will have done more to serve us than has ever been done by all those, whose numberless names are found on the pension-list. And, yet, I believe, that the *Society of Arts* have voted her only the *Silver-Medal*, worth, probably, about *five dollars*, or less than the price of a labouring man's week's work in Connecticut, when the Bonnet itself was, and is, worth *fifty guineas*! They did not, it

seems, look upon the communication as likely to be attended with *any general public utility*; but, thought, that though the thing itself was very fine, the maker, being a singularly curious person, had, with uncommon pains, collected grass enough together to make *one* bonnet, and, that, too, probably, from materials not to be got, *in this country*, in any considerable quantities! But, Miss WOODHOUSE sent some of the seed of the grass! And, can there be a "*Society of Arts*" in the world, who do not know, that there can be no *perennial plant* (and grass is such) grow naturally in Connecticut which will not grow and come to perfection here? What could she do more? She sent the Bonnet; she sent the seed; and enabled us to grow bonnets for ourselves.

However, she has now sent, through the hands of my son, *samples of the grass itself*, cut when in full-bloom. This I have given (or, a part, at least) to Mr. HACK. So that, if the Society do not give her more than the *Dollar-Medal*, they would do better to reject her claim altogether. I think, that this Society gave Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN a prize for *fat beef only thirteen months old*! Of what "*public*

utility" could this "*discovery*" be? But, Societies *dine*; and they do not dine upon *Bonnets*; and, which is, I am very sure, a secret to Miss WOODHOUSE, the shortest way to some people's hearts is down their throats. What I should like to see, is this: the Society reject the discovery; the manufacture prove successful; and a gold medal, worth 500*l.* presented to the little Yankee by the *Labouring Classes of England*, or, rather, by the bonnet-makers themselves, who, if they be 100,000 in number, would have to subscribe only about 2½*d.* each.

Miss WOODHOUSE (or, rather, Mrs. Wells) told my son, that she had sent some of the seed of the grass. Now, if I had a little of this seed *even now*, I would have the grass in perfection *next July*. I, therefore, hope, that, for fear of my son's being *too late* to get seed, some little matter of this seed may now be sent me.

I have a sample of the grass, cut in the bloom. I should like to shew this to any gentleman, who is skilful in sorts of grass; for, I think with my son, that we have the same kind here in abundance. I have a sample of the braid, which I should like to shew to any gentleman, who lives in

the bonnet-making district, and who feels an interest in the good of his poorer neighbours. But, I must request, that no one will put me to the expence of *postage* on this account; For, as I want to *gain* nothing in this case, I do not by any means desire that it should bring a *tax* on me.

And, here, however out of place, I must request all those who have to *write to me by post*, on *whatever account*, to direct their letters to No. 1, *Clement's Inn*, and to *pay the postage*; for, I make it an invariable rule to take no letter that has on it a *charge for postage*. Those who send *newspapers* should be informed, if they do not know it, that, if the newspaper pass though the 2d. post, it also has *postage to pay*. I receive no such newspapers. It is much better to have these pennies to give to paupers that will pay me with thanks, than to fool them away on paupers that will (whenever they can) pay me with persecution. If I am told, that I, then, ought to *pay the postage of the letters I send*: my answer is; this is not always convenient; and that, a thing is a trifle when divided amongst a *score*, but is serious when it fall upon *one*. Besides, my correspondents are not ex-

posed to be plundered by the people who write to them, merely to *abuse them*, or to *put them to expence*; and to this I am exposed. Then, again, my correspondents have nobody who thinks he has a right to dictate to them, or to offer advice for their good.

To advice from sensible persons I am always ready to listen; but, it ought to come, and, *to me*, it must and shall come, if it come at all, *free of postage*, which is a *tax*, and taxes I will not pay, when I can lawfully avoid it. I feel great gratitude towards those who send me information, and especially those who send me *newspapers* (none of which I purchase,) *marked and scored*, so as to save me the trouble of reading. I am particularly grateful to those who send me *country-papers* thus prepared. A scratch of a pen over the article, or a pen-mark under the lines, or under a word, is of the greatest use. And, if directed to No. 1, *Clement's Inn*, these papers *cost nothing*. When the readers have *done with them* in the country they are quite new enough for me. Things told me by letter may be useful to *know*; but, it is when the thing is *in print*, that it is most useful; and the communication of it *costs* nothing,

imposes no horrid *tax*, either on me or the sender. But I beg these my excellent correspondents to bear in mind, that, if the papers be directed to *Kensington* they come *through the 2d. post*, and never can be read by me without the payment of 2d.; and that I never do. There are some, who send me newspapers, in which I am really very cruelly treated. This they do, doubtless, out of pure good-nature; and, therefore, they must be glad to be informed of the certainty of my receiving the pa-

pers; which they may be *sure* is the case, if the papers come *postage-free*, and they may be *sure* of the contrary if they come charged with postage. All such, seeing that the office they perform arises out of something approaching towards personal affection, will now, I hope, take care to send to *Clement's Inn*; for, as to *Kensington*, the door is as completely barred against the postman as the doors of the Treasury are barred against the Whigs.

LIST

OF

MR. COBBETT'S PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE HAD AT

No. 1, *Clement's Inn, Strand, London.*

COTTAGE ECONOMY.—*Number 2* of this little work contains a **PLATE**, representing the **BREWING MACHINE** in all its parts, accompanied with explanations of their several uses in the process of brewing, together with a statement of the different *prices* of the Machine in its various sizes—*Two editions* of the first Number have been published, and a third is in the press. The Third Number is *just published*.

COBBETT'S SERMONS.—Published on the first day of every month, price 3*d.* and of which seven numbers are already published.
No. 1. "*Naboth's Vineyard, or God's Vengeance against Cruelty and Hypocrisy.*"—No. 2. "*The Sin of Drunkenness in Kings, Priests and People.*"—No. 3. "*The Fall of Judas, or God's Vengeance against Bribery.*"—No. 4. "*The Rights of the Poor, and the Punishment of Oppressors.*"—No. 5. "*God's Judgment on unjust Judges.*"—No. 6. "*The Sluggard.*"—No. 7. "*God's Vengeance against Murderers.*"—No. 8. "*The Gamester.*"

COBBETT'S YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA.—A thick Octavo Volume, price 10*s.* in boards.

Intended for the use of all those who wish to know what America really is. It consists of a description of the country, its inhabitants, climate and soil. Its productions also, are copiously treated of, in which the author has introduced many valuable experiments of his own.

COBBETT'S GRAMMAR, a new and neat edition, price 2*s.* 6*d.* bound in boards. It was intended for the use of young persons in general, and especially for the use of soldiers, sailors, apprentices and plough boys; but, the author has discovered, (in rather an odd manner) that it is in *great vogue* amongst "*statesmen*;" and God knows, it was not before it *was wanted* by them!

The Preliminary part of **PAPER AGAINST GOLD.**—The main object of which is to shew the **JUSTICE** and **NECESSITY** of reducing the interest of that which is called the **NATIONAL Debt**, in order to rescue the rightful Proprietors of the land from the grasp of the devouring race engendered by Paper Money.

"PAPER AGAINST GOLD."—A new edition of this work is now published, price 5*s.* in boards. It contains a full exposure of the mystery of the Bank, the Fund and the Paper-system

Stereotype Edition.

A thing that is a great favourite with the Author: "**The AMERICAN**"

"GARDENER; or, a Treatise on the
"situation, soil, fencing and lay-
"ing-out of Gardens; on the mak-
"ing and managing of Hot-beds
"and Green-houses; and on the
"Propagation and Cultivation of
"the several sorts of Table-Vege-
"tables, Herbs, Fruits, and Flow-
"ers." Price 5s.

Books published by R. HELDER,
No. 10, Duke-street, West-Smith-
field, for the support of the Wife
and Three Infant Children of
MR. DAVISON, who is now
under Sentence of Two Year's
Imprisonment, upon a Prosecu-
tion by WILBERFORCE'S ENGLISH
INQUISITION.

This Day is published, in Three
Volumes, 8vo. (with a Splendid
Portrait of the Author,) price
17. 1s.

MIRABAUD'S SYSTEM OF
NATURE, or the Laws of the
Moral and Physical World. To
which is annexed, a Brief Sketch
of the Life and Writings of the
Author.

. An Edition is published in
Numbers, at 3d. each for the ac-
commodation of Labourers and
Mechanics.

††† A Superb PROOF PRINT
OF M. DE MIRABAUD, on IN-
DIA PAPER; price 1s. This is the
First Portrait of that highly es-
teemed Author ever published in
this Country, and the style of En-

graving does great credit to the
Artist. A very limited number of
Copies are printed, not exceeding
50; and therefore the earlier the
application the greater the proba-
bility of being supplied. These
Proofs have been worked off merely
for the gratification of the collectors
of Sceptical Works.

VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES;
and LAW OF NATURE; with Notes,
Price 3s. 6d. extra Boards.

The TRIAL, verbatim, of THOMAS
DAVISON, for a Blasphemous Libel;
with the queer and comical Charge
of JUDGE BEST to the Jury; price
1s. 6d. The Defendant was *Three
Times fined in the course of his De-
fence.*

Just Published, *Part I.* on fine pa-
per, hot-pressed, price 6d. and
No. 3, price Three Halfpence; to
be continued Weekly,

HELVETIUS ON THE HUMAN MIND,
and its several Faculties. With
a Life and Splendid Portrait of the
Author.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF REA-
SON. By W. HODGSON, Esq.;
price 1s. Second Edition.

Just Published,
THE CAST-IRON PARSON; or,
Hints to the Public and the Legis-
lature on Political Economy. By
the Rev. R. WEDDERBURN; price
3d.

HIGH HEEL'D SHOES FOR DWARFS
IN HOLINESS: by the Rev. R. WED-
DERBURN. Price 4d.

THE SPEECH OF HENRY COOPER, Esq. on a Motion for a Rule to shew cause why a New Trial should not be granted, in the case of "The King v. Davison." Price 3*d*.

The Trade supplied with all the popular works of the day. Printing and bookbinding neatly and expeditiously executed. Newspapers served in town and country. Country orders, with a remittance, punctually attended to, by R. Helder, printer, 10, Duke-street, Smithfield.

This day is published, price 6*d*.

PLAIN QUESTIONS TO TRINITARIANS. Addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE CATECHISM OF MORALITY; a Translation; price 4*d*.

GAOL TYRANNY.—ILCHESTER.

This day is published, price 6*s*. 6*d*. in boards; or in Six Numbers, at 1*s*. each,

THE WHOLE of the **EVIDENCE** given on oath before the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to investigate the abuses in Ilchester Gaol; containing instances of Cruelty and Oppression not exceeded in any country. This book will be found of the utmost importance to Judges, Jurymen, Magistrates, Gaolers, Prisoners—and, in short, to all who are interested in upholding the reputation of England for justice and humanity. In the course of the Work are given numerous Engravings of Magistrates and others, connected with

that hitherto unexplored sink of immorality.

"My wish is to bring the cruelties practised in this Gaol to light, for the sake of the poor creatures who have entrusted their cases to me, and not on my own account alone; and I know the Court will do me the honour to allow that I have brought forward no frivolous charges, nor have I produced an exceptionable witness."—Vide Mr. Hunt's Speech to the three Commissioners, on the last day of the investigation.

Published by Dolby, 299, Strand, London.

Of whom may also be had, published this Day,

MILTON'S POLITICAL WORKS.

No. 1, Price Sixpence (including an Engraving of the Immortal MILTON,) of

THE RIGHTS of NATIONS to DEPOSE their KINGS, and to change or amend their Systems of Government; with a Vindication of the Killing of Tyrants. Being an Abridgment of Milton's celebrated Tract, entitled, "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates." To which are added, a New and Abridged Translation of his great Work, called, "A DEFENCE of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND against SALMASIUS;" with Notes, an Original Memoir, and a Brief Review of his Prose Works. To be completed in about Six Numbers. Dedicated to HENRY HUNT, Esq. By WILLIAM GREATHEED LEWIS.